

# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for  
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

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## Indiana and Pennsylvania to Hear N. C. A. Speakers

President Fred A. Stare and Secretary Carlos E. Campbell will address members of the Indiana Canners Association at the opening session of their annual fall meeting at Indianapolis, next Thursday, November 21. President Stare will leave the same day for York, Pa., where, on Friday, November 22, he will address members of the Pennsylvania Canners Association who will be holding their 33rd Annual Convention.

Subject of Mr. Stare's address to the Indiana canners will be "We Are Now on Our Own," while Mr. Campbell will speak on the subject of "Distribution—The Industry's Next Major Problem." Mr. Stare's address before the Pennsylvania Canners Association will be "Reconversion—The Canning Industry's Biggest Battle."

BAE reported this week that the production of lima beans for processing, cucumbers for pickles, and pimientos will all set new high records. The agency also indicated that fruit production is considerably higher than last year and that the output of dry beans will exceed the 1946 level. See articles on pages 388 and 389.

The State Department has announced that it will conduct trade agreement negotiations with 18 nations probably beginning around April, 1947. At the same time the Committee for Reciprocity Information announced that all industry briefs must be filed by December 21, 1946. Complete story on page 387.

Record supplies of canned fruits and vegetables, now anticipated for the 1946-47 season, should satisfy consumer demand, which is expected to continue at higher levels than during the 1945-46 season, the U. S. Department of Commerce reported this week (for details, see story on page 389).

USDA indicates that on November 1, 10,809,000 persons were at work on farms in the United States, the largest number in November since 1942.

## 1947 Processing Crop Goals

Recommendations that processing vegetable crop production in 1947 be continued at approximately the same levels as recommended for this year for three of the major processing vegetables and at levels of from 10 to 25 percent less for the other seven processing vegetables will be discussed during the next several weeks by State and local goals committees sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, growers, and processors. While the results of these committee recommendations will not be known until after the first of the year, the USDA has given the Association permission to reproduce that portion of the 1946 goals handbook which contains a suggested production guide for processing vegetable crops next year. As a service to its members, the N.C.A. is reprinting this material in this week's INFORMATION LETTER in order that they may familiarize themselves with the 1946 goals recommendations for processing vegetable crops. These recommendations, as repro- (See 1947 Processing Crop Goals, page 390)

## Directors to Formulate Association's Postwar Program

Formulation of the Association's postwar programs of activity, and discussion of the industry's readjustment from the era of wartime government controls to peacetime conditions are to be the chief considerations of the Board of Directors at its two-day meeting, commencing November 19 at Hotel Shoreham, Washington, D. C. The tentative program published in last week's INFORMATION LETTER remains essentially the same as to topics that will be covered in the agenda, although certain changes in the sequence have been made. On the suggestion of some of the Board members the topic "Future Association Activities" has been moved to the first day, to furnish opportunity for discussion of the subject again on Wednesday. (See Board of Directors Meeting, page 392)

## Wisconsin and Ozark Canners Hear N.C.A. Officials

President Fred A. Stare and Howard R. Smith of the Association's Washington Research Laboratory addressed the 42nd Annual Convention of the Wisconsin Canners Association November 11, at Milwaukee. A few days after President Stare's and Mr. Smith's participation in the Wisconsin canners convention, Norris E. Sanborn, head of the Association's Sanitation Department, journeyed to Springfield, Mo., and addressed the annual fall meeting of the Ozark Canners Association on November 15. A summary of the addresses presented at both meetings may be found on page 386.

## Wisconsin Cannery Hear Addresses by Stare and Smith

As long as the great mass of the American people continue to have their present purchasing power, the United States can look for heavy consumption of all food products including an increasing quantity of canned foods, Fred A. Stare, President of the National Cannery Association, assured members of the Wisconsin Cannery Association at their 42nd Annual Convention on November 11 at Milwaukee. As our national income rises, food consumption goes up, and it keeps the farmers and the cannery men of this country busy to supply these ever-increasing food demands, Mr. Stare declared.

"Since the high rate of food consumption usually means a high degree of good health and well-being among the American people, it behooves the citizens of this country to use every means within their power in maintaining the present high level of employment and its resultant purchasing power," Mr. Stare emphasized. "The level of employment now is about 40 percent above what used to be called 'normal' and although 'normal' might be as difficult as 'parity' to define, I do know that we all fare better when we have full employment," he added.

"Another interesting fact about our national economy," Mr. Stare said, "is that it is more important to have our earning and consequent purchasing power distributed among the millions of wage earners in this country than it is to have just a high national income without widespread distribution. For example, the demand for canned foods is greatly increased if 10 earners each earn \$100, rather than if one earner should receive \$1,000. The spreading of earning power always tends to increase purchasing power and thereby step up the rate of consumption," the cannery industry official pointed out.

Citing the rapid growth of canning in Wisconsin, Mr. Stare said few States can boast of as many as 157 canning plants turning out a production whose annual dollar value approximates \$65,000,000 and whose annual cannery payroll aggregates about \$20,000,000 in wages and salaries and totals 30,000 persons during the height of the canning season. In addition, approximately \$20,000,000 is paid the thousands of Wisconsin farmers each year for their raw products, he remarked.

"Wisconsin cannery men for many years have led the nation in canning the largest pack of canned green peas and for the past three years have packed

more canned corn and more canned beets than any other State and for a long time Wisconsin has been a leading State in the packing of canned green and wax beans and canned carrots," N. C. A. President Stare stated, "and Wisconsin cannery men are continuing to expand their production." He said some of the other canned foods packed in Wisconsin are canned tomatoes, canned lima beans, canned sauerkraut, canned mixed vegetables, canned cherries, and some miscellaneous canned fruits, vegetables and other products.

"These figures are elementary to most cannery men in my audience, but as a Wisconsin cannery man myself, I like to give them publicity. I think the Wisconsin public realizes the importance of our industry in this State and we are all appreciative of the manner in which business men, students, housewives have pitched in with valuable manpower in field and factory at times when labor shortages threatened our production," Mr. Stare said.

Another official of the National Cannery Association addressing the Wisconsin cannery group was Howard R. Smith of the N. C. A. Washington Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C., who outlined the cannery industry's part in food standards. "Food standards are not new to the cannery industry. From the turn of the century, they have engaged the attention of State associations, national associations, as well as individual firms, both with and without assistance from government officials," Mr. Smith said, in a detailed technical address directed primarily at corn cannery men.

"The cannery industry," Mr. Smith declared, "has conducted extensive research which has been of valuable use to both the industry and the Government in the formulation of compulsory food standards. Food standards must be both reasonable and practical and must be enforceable if they are to serve in the best interest of the consumer. In creating standards for canned foods the industry always has tried to protect the consumer by requiring the maintenance of certain quality assurances that will receive general consumer acceptance," he added.

### Sanborn Addresses Ozark Cannery

The cannery industry for many years has enjoyed an excellent reputation for plant sanitation, Norris H. Sanborn, head of the Sanitation Department of the National Cannery Association reminded members of the Ozark Cannery Association at their

annual fall meeting on November 15. "Good sanitation not only pays dividends but it provides a safe, wholesome product and tends to promote efficient operation, reduce accidents, and improve labor relations by virtue of better working conditions," he said.

"Canned foods are packed under sanitary conditions which assure the consumer a nutritious product which not only tastes good and looks good, but is pure and clean as well," the N.C.A. official declared.

The methods of obtaining the optimum in cannery sanitation, Mr. Sanborn pointed out, are two-fold: (1) Through legislation, and (2) through education. Legislation is necessary in the interests of the public welfare, but education is the method by which the goal is achieved and maintained, Mr. Sanborn stated.

In the field of plant sanitation education, Mr. Sanborn called attention to the conferences, short courses, plant surveys, and printed material available to cannery men through the work of the Sanitation Department of the Washington Research Laboratories of the National Cannery Association. Mr. Sanborn concluded his address with a discussion of the requirements of State and Federal laws, conditions that have been observed in cannery plants, and suggestions that have been made for the improvement of conditions.

"The cannery industry," Mr. Sanborn said, "for many years has been a leader in the field of sanitation, and as early as 1923 established a sanitation code for the cannery industry."

Stressing the point that research and the cannery's constant effort to pack high-quality canned foods has led to the universal acceptance and use of canned and glass-packed foods, Mr. Sanborn urged the Ozark cannery men to continue to improve their products and to maintain quality standards. He complimented the cannery men from the four States (Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Kansas) who came here to attend the meeting on the part they are playing in providing food for their own areas and other parts of the Nation.

### USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended November 9 totaled 412 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This production was 6 percent below the 440 million pounds produced in the preceding week but 17 percent above last year.

## State Department to Conduct Trade Agreement Negotiations

The State Department on November 11 issued formal notice of intention to conduct trade-agreement negotiations with Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Lebanon (Syro-Lebanese Customs Union), Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the areas for which these countries have authority to negotiate. Invitations to most of these nations were announced in December, 1945. The negotiations will probably begin in April, 1947. The State Department also made public a list of products which will be considered for the possible granting of tariff concessions by the United States in these negotiations.

The Government announced that all briefs for submission to the Committee on Reciprocity Information must be presented by December 21, 1946, and all applications to be heard by the Committee must be in by that date. Applications and briefs should be addressed to the Committee on Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Bldg., 8th and E Streets, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Briefs should contain factual data showing why industrial groups and/or individual businesses believe that import duties should be sustained "as is," raised, or in any sense altered for the benefit of the particular industry concerned.

Included in the list of products on which possible tariff concessions will be considered in reciprocal trade agreement negotiations are the following prepared or preserved foods. These items are listed according to Schedule A of the Statistical Classifications of Imports into the United States along with the rate of duty under the Tariff Act of 1930 and the rate of duty by virtue of a trade agreement:

Commodity in pounds	Rate of duty	
	Tariff Act	Trade Agreement
Birds, including poultry	10¢	.....
Meat pastes (except liver) packed in airtight containers total weight not over 3 ounces	6¢	6¢ U. K.
Frog legs	10%	.....
Canned meats including liver paste but not including ham or beef or corned beef	6¢	3¢ Arg., Urug.
Milk, condensed and evaporated		
Sweetened	2.75¢	.....
Unsweetened	1.8¢	.....
Sardines, in oil or in oil and other substances		
Valued not over 9¢ per pound with immediate container	44%	.....
Valued over 9¢ per pound with weight of immediate container	30%	.....
Smoked pollock in oil or in oil and other substances		
Valued not over 9¢ per pound with weight of immediate container	44%	.....
Valued over 9¢ per pound with weight of immediate container	30%	15% Ice.
Other fish in oil or in oil and other substances (except anchovies, tuna, antipasto)		
Valued not over 9¢ per pound with weight of immediate container	44%	.....
Valued over 9¢ per pound with weight of immediate container	30%	.....
Salmon, not in oil in airtight containers weighing with contents not over 15 pounds	25%	.....
Fish not in oil or in oil and other substances in airtight containers weighing with contents not over 15 pounds (except anchovies)		
Salmon	25%	.....
Cakes, balls, puddings	25%	12½% Ice.
Herring, smoked or kippered, or in tomato sauce in immediate containers weighing more than 1 pound	25%	15% U. K.
Sardines and other herring, including snacks, tidbits, roll-ups, sprats	25%	12½% Ice.
Other	25%	12½% Ice.
Crab meat, sauce, paste in airtight containers	22½%	.....
Oysters, oyster juice, or in combination with other substances with weight of immediate container	8¢	.....
Clams, razor, canned	23%	15% Canada
Lobsters, canned	free	free, bound Canada
Lobster paste and sauce	free	free, bound Canada
Fish paste and fish sauce	30%	20% U. K.
Caviar and other fish roe, boiled, airtight containers	30%	15% Ice.
Vegetables, canned (except tomatoes, tomato paste, beans and black-eyed cowpeas)		
Peas	2¢	1½¢ Belg.*
Mushrooms	10¢ plus 45%	8¢ plus 25% France
Asparagus	35%	.....
Pimientos	6¢	.....
Sauerkraut	50%	25% Neth.
Pineapple, prepared or preserved	2¢	1½¢ U. K.
Cherries, prepared or preserved	9½¢ plus 40%	9½¢ plus 20% France
Jams, jellies, marmalades, fruit butters		
Orange marmalade	35%	20% U. K.
Quince	35%	20% U. K.
Other	35%	17½% Arg.
Apples, prepared or preserved	2½¢	14% Cuba
Berries, prepared or preserved		
Blueberries	35%	20% U. K.
Other	35%	17½% Mex.
Prunes, prepared or preserved	35%	.....
Peaches, prepared or preserved	35%	.....
Pears, prepared or preserved	35%	.....

\* On 10¢ per pound value or more.

## FAO Preparatory Commission Studying World Food Board

The Preparatory Commission of the Food and Agriculture Organization has been continuing its meetings in Washington during the past week. These sessions probably will carry on to January 10, when the Commission will make its report to FAO. The delegates of the 16 participating countries simultaneously will submit recommendations to their governments.

Informed sources report there still exists a wide divergence of opinion between the American representatives and those who represent the countries which have a planned economy on the subject of the mechanism of the proposed World Food Board. Similar divergences are retarding the setting up of a program for the International Trade Organization.

## Powell, Walker Attend Dinner

Stanley Powell, Chairman of the NCA Foreign Trade Committee, and Allen Walker, Director of the Association's Foreign Trade Service, represented the National Canners Association at the dinner of the National Foreign Trade Council at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, N. Y., on November the 13th.



## CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES

**1946 Production, BAE States, Will Exceed 1945 by 24% and Is 52% over Average**

A record high production of cucumbers for pickles is indicated by reports received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The 1946 preliminary estimate of 9,879,000 bushels exceeds the 1945 production of 7,974,000 bushels by 24 percent and the 10-year average of 6,519,000 bushels by 52 percent. The 1946 crop is 19 percent larger than the preceding record crop of 8,307,000 bushels in 1942.

These estimates of cucumbers for pickles include cucumbers sterilized in glass or tin containers, but do not include green cucumbers processed as "over-night" dill and similar type pickles. Estimated production for 1946, by States, as compared with 1945, is shown below:

States	1945 production 1,000 bushels	1946 prelim. 1,000 bushels
Massachusetts.....	80	91
New York.....	81	115
North Atlantic.....	161	206
Ohio.....	104	104
Indiana.....	302	360
Illinois.....	51	72
Michigan.....	1,480	2,223
Wisconsin.....	1,296	1,406
Minnesota.....	83	100
Iowa.....	38	94
Missouri.....	82	117
North Central.....	3,436	4,476
Maryland.....	414	477
Delaware.....	168	180
Virginia.....	357	408
North Carolina.....	425	409
South Carolina.....	250	290
Georgia.....	313	441
Louisiana.....	30	72
Texas.....	126	104
South Atlantic.....	2,083	2,381
Colorado.....	227	440
Washington.....	174	268
Oregon.....	292	295
California.....	918	1,102
Western.....	1,611	2,105
Other States.....	683	711
U. S. Total.....	7,974	9,879

## Pimiento Production Is 77% Greater than the 1945 Output

A harvest of 22,350 tons of pimientos for processing is estimated in California and Georgia in 1946, according to reports to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This 1946 production is 77 percent above the 12,650 tons harvested in 1945 and 31 percent above the 1935-44 average production of 17,070 tons. The fol-

lowing table shows the 1946 and the 1945 production by States:

States	1945 production Tons	1946 prelim. Tons
California.....	1,600	3,500
Georgia.....	11,050	18,850
Total.....	12,650	22,350

## Estimated Fruit Production Continues to Show Increase

The following statistics on fruits are taken from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's November crop report and in most cases show only the total production of fruits for all purposes since USDA, as a rule, does not show the differences between fruits for processing and for fresh market uses. The production indications on November 1, 1946, compared with the actual production for 1945, are shown below:

Commodity	1945 1,000 bushels	1946 1,000 bushels
Apples (commercial)	14,407	54,287
Eastern States.....	8,297	20,434
Central States.....	45,338	40,773
Western States.....		
Total.....	68,042	121,494
Pears		
California Bartlett.....	12,292	10,668
Oregon Bartlett.....	2,250	2,180
Washington Bartlett.....	5,800	6,750
Other.....	13,609	15,112
Total U. S. (all pears)...	34,011	34,710
Cranberries		
Massachusetts.....	478,000	550,000
New Jersey.....	49,000	78,000
Wisconsin.....	82,000	145,000
Washington.....	36,400	46,200
Oregon.....	11,400	13,900
Total U. S.....	656,800	833,100
CITRUS FRUITS	1945-46	1946-47
Oranges		
California, all.....	44,480	
Navel and Misc.....	17,680	19,700
Valencias.....	26,800	
Florida, all.....	49,800	62,000
Early and midseason.....	25,400	32,500
Valencias.....	24,400	29,500
Texas, all.....	4,800	5,300
Early and midseason.....	2,880	3,240
Valencias.....	1,920	2,060
Arizona, all.....	1,210	1,370
Navel and Misc.....	570	600
Valencias.....	640	670
Louisiana, all.....	330	360
Tangerines		
Florida.....	4,200	5,200
Grapefruit		
Florida, all.....	32,000	34,500
Seedless.....	14,000	16,500
Other.....	18,000	18,000
Texas, all.....	24,000	25,000
Arizona, all.....	4,100	4,300
California, all.....	3,210	
Desert Valleys.....	1,220	1,390
Other.....	1,090	
Limes		
Florida.....	200	170

## LIMAS FOR PROCESSING

**BAE Report Indicates 1946 Crop Sets Record with Production of 42,020 Tons**

A harvest of 42,020 tons of green lima beans for processing is estimated by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This preliminary estimate of production is 21 percent above the record high 1945 production of 34,820 tons and 52 percent above the 1935-44 average of 27,720 tons. Estimated 1946 production compared with 1945 by States is shown below:

States	1945 production Tons	1946 prelim. Tons
New York.....	360	380
New Jersey.....	3,970	7,300
Pennsylvania.....	700	1,780
North Atlantic.....	5,030	9,400
Ohio.....	460	400
Michigan.....	600	1,370
Wisconsin.....	1,880	1,290
North Central.....	3,030	2,900
Delaware.....	9,880	8,580
Maryland.....	1,400	1,540
Virginia.....	900	1,460
South Atlantic.....	12,370	11,580
Utah.....	280	150
Washington.....	300	230
California.....	4,220	10,000
Western.....	4,800	10,380
Other States.....	9,690	7,640
U. S. Total.....	34,820	42,020

## Wisconsin Cannery Officers

Officers of the Wisconsin Cannery Association elected at the 42nd Annual Meeting at Milwaukee, Wis., are as follows: President—H. J. McCarty, Brownsville Canning Co., Brownsville; vice president—R. H. Winters, The Larsen Co., Green Bay; treasurer—C. A. Friday, Friday Canning Co., New Richmond (re-elected); secretary—A. E. Meyer, Fredonia Canning Co., Fredonia; executive secretary—Marvin P. Verhulst, Madison (re-elected).

## Gilmer Acting PMA Head

Jesse B. Gilmer, deputy administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, who has been on leave of absence since last July, returned to active duty this week. As deputy administrator, Mr. Gilmer will serve as Acting Administrator of PMA pending the appointment of an Administrator by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson. Robert H. Shields, former Administrator, resigned as of October 31.

## Record Supplies of Canned Fruits and Vegetables Forecast

Record supplies of canned fruits and vegetables, now anticipated for the 1946-47 season, should satisfy consumer demand, which is expected to continue at higher levels than could be met during the 1945-46 season, the U. S. Department of Commerce reported this week. The increased supply of canned fruits and vegetables is expected to be reflected in shipments of the more desirable grades and items as large as possible commensurate with supplies. Certain lower grades may be in more than ample supply, with consequent return to competitive pricing conditions not in evidence in the seller's market prevailing during the war years, the Department said.

Carryover stocks at the end of the 1946-47 season should be more adequate than during recent years, although generally lower than in pre-war years. For some canned fruit and vegetable products, supply and demand will not be fully equalized until at least the 1947-48 season, but for most items the 1946-47 season should see supplies (excluding distributor restocking) brought into line with consumer needs and desires. The possibility of meeting consumer demand as well as some rebuilding of distributor stocks depends on production, not yet completed for all products. For some items, carryover stocks at the close of 1946-47 season are certain to be smaller than desirable.

In addition to generally increased packs of most canned fruits and vegetables for the 1946-47 season, civilian supplies will be augmented by the lowered Government requirements and exports, and by larger packer-wholesaler-retailer stocks at the beginning of the season than were on hand in the previous year.

Canners interested in obtaining copies of the complete Commerce Department report should write for *INDUSTRY REPORT, Canned Fruits and Vegetables Production and Wholesale Distribution*, October, 1946, care of U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

## Dry Bean Production Is Up

The preliminary estimate of 1946 production of dry beans totaled 14,916,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned), reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with 1945 production of 13,578,000 bags. According to BAE, harvest weather was

generally good and threshing is well along this year although rains had interfered with curing pulled beans in parts of the Northwest. Cleaning losses are expected to be less than last year so that about 14,000,000 bags of cleaned may be produced from this year's crop. The preliminary 1946 production by States compared with 1945, including beans grown for seed, are shown below:

States	1945 production Thousand bags	1946 prelim. Thousand bags
Maine.....	34	52
Vermont.....	6	6
New York.....	670	1,362
Michigan.....	3,247	3,717
Wisconsin.....	6	6
Minnesota.....	25	15
Total N. E.....	3,997	5,158
North Dakota.....	5	6
Nebraska.....	780	870
Montana.....	200	334
Wyoming.....	1,000	1,116
Idaho.....	1,726	2,023
Washington.....	50	44
Oregon.....	9	10
Total N. W.....	3,770	4,403
Texas.....	18	15
Colorado.....	1,000	1,000
New Mexico.....	238	270
Arizona.....	78	70
Utah.....	32	24
Total S. W.....	2,263	1,969
Calif. Lima.....	2,062	1,912
Calif. Other.....	1,484	1,474
Total Calif.....	3,546	3,386
United States.....	13,578	14,916

<sup>1</sup> Not including blackeye peas.

## Forthcoming Meetings

November 19—Association of Pacific Fisheries, 33rd Annual Convention, Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

November 20-21—National Canners Association and the Indiana Canners Association, Tomato Blight Meeting, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

November 21-22—Indiana Canners Association, Inc., Fall Meeting, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

November 21-22—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 32nd Annual Meeting, The Yorktowne Hotel, York, Pa.

November 26—National Kraut Packers Association, Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.

December 2-3—Illinois Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

December 2-14—National Canners Association Special Training Course in Plant Sanitation, 500 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif.

December 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Annual Fall Convention,

Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

December 4-6—Georgia Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Hotel De Soto, Savannah, Ga.

December 6-7—Iowa-Nebraska Cannery Association, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.

December 9—Maine Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Eastland Hotel, Portland, Me.

December 10-11—Ohio Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus.

December 11—Minnesota Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

December 12-13—Association of New York State Cannery, Inc., 61st Annual Convention, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

January 8-10, 1947—Northwest Cannery Association, Annual Convention, The Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

January 12-17, 1947—National Food Brokers Association, 42nd Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 19-24, 1947—National Cannery Association, 40th Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 20-24, 1947—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit and Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 20-23, 1947—National American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 6-7, 1947—Ozark Cannery Association, 39th Annual Convention, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

February 7-8, 1947—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

February 10-11, 1947—Tennessee-Kentucky Cannery Association, Annual Meeting, Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

February 11-13—University of Maryland—Tri-State Packers Association, Cannery and Fieldmen School, College Park, Md.

February 18-20, 1947—Michigan State College, Technical School for Pickle and Kraut Packers, East Lansing, Mich.

March 7, 1947—Cannery League of California, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

March 16-22, 1947—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, San Francisco, Calif.

March 31-April 4, 1947—Frozen Food Institute, Inc., Sixth Annual Convention, Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass.

April 10-11, 1947—Tri-State Packers Association, Spring Convention, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

## Kraut Packers to Hold One Day Meeting November 26

The National Kraut Packers Association is again resuming its prewar custom of holding a one day Association meeting as near as possible to the end of the cutting season. President John M. Stroup of the N.K.P.A. has announced. The meeting this year will be held at the Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday, November 26, at 9:30 A.M.

With the cabbage crop safely under cover and statistics on it available, the forthcoming meeting affords an excellent opportunity for kraut packers to view the immediate future from a supply and demand angle, and review general conditions affecting the kraut industry, Mr. Stroup states.

Dr. Carl Pederson of the New York State Experimental Station, a well-known authority on sauerkraut, will appear on the program and will discuss quality in sauerkraut, particularly as related to salt content. He also will discuss ripening temperatures and will be available for consultation on individual, as well as general problems.

Since considerable kraut is being packed in 125 tinplate, the question of swell guarantee on kraut, so packed, will be discussed. If any up-to-date information on the tinplate situation is available, it will be presented, Mr. Stroup said.

The N.K.P.A. meeting will be open for the discussion of any pertinent subjects, including the kraut association's advertising campaign.

### 1947 PROCESSING CROP GOALS

(Concluded from page 385)

duced from the official USDA 1946 goals handbook, appear on this and the following page.

Processing vegetables for which USDA is requesting a 1947 production equal to this year's output include asparagus, lima beans, and tomatoes. Decreases of 25 percent are requested for green peas for processing, 15 percent for spinach and for cucumbers for pickles, and 10 percent for green and wax beans, beets, sweet corn, and cabbage for sauerkraut.

The following data, which were reproduced from the USDA goals handbook, summarizes the prices paid for the various processing vegetable crops as well as comparative figures on production and recommendations for 1947. USDA points out, however, that the recommendations listed below are only

preliminary and should not be considered final until the production goals have been discussed with growers and processors in the various States:

#### Asparagus

Both the canned and frozen pack have increased rapidly during the war years. The 1946 canned pack of 4,788,000 cases (equivalent 24/No. 2 cans) was the largest on record, compared with the 1937-41 average of 2,900,000 cases. The frozen pack has set a new record each year since 1942 and in 1942 amounted to approximately 25,000,000 compared with the 1937-41 average of approximately 7,000,000 pounds.

Prices to growers in recent years have been favorable. Many processors in various parts of the country have paid more than the designated prices in 1945 and 1946. California growers received an average of \$168.00 per ton in 1945 and probably slightly more in 1946. With 1946 production of both canned and frozen asparagus at record-high volume and with inventories of frozen asparagus at record levels, it is recommended that plantings be planned to maintain 1946 acreages.

#### Lima Beans

The indicated 76,500 acres of lima beans for commercial canning and freezing in 1946 is about 15 percent more than the acreage for 1945 and about 40 percent more than the 1935-44 average. The indicated production for 1946 is approximately 42,000 tons, about 20 percent more than that of 1945 and about 20 percent more than the 1941-45 average.

Prices to growers for lima beans for processing averaged \$112 per ton in 1945, compared with an average price of \$99.36 for the 1941-45 period.

Increasing quantities of lima beans have been utilized for freezing, but annual canned pack figures indicate a sharp decline in the utilization of limas for canning. The quantity of limas used for canning decreased to approximately 40 percent between 1942 and 1945. Similarly, packers' and distributors' stocks of canned lima beans have declined from an estimated 700,000 cases in August 1942 to about 100,000 cases in August 1946. Stocks of frozen lima beans in August 1946, however, were about normal, as compared with those of recent years.

In 1947, production from an acreage equal to that of 1946 is suggested. With this acreage and with 1935-44 average yield, a production slightly below that of 1946 may be expected.

#### Green and Wax Beans

The estimated 130,560 acres of snap beans grown in 1946 for commercial canning and freezing is approximately 5 percent less than that of 1945 but about 35 percent more than the 1935-44 average acreage. Yields in 1946 are

estimated at slightly less than in 1945 but about the same as the 1935-44 average.

The 1946 production of snap beans for processing is estimated at 207,800 tons, approximately 6 percent less than the 220,000 tons produced in 1945, but about 42 percent more than the 1935-44 average. The carry-over of canned and frozen snap beans at the end of the 1946 season is expected to be about normal in relation to the quantities carried over during recent years.

In 1947, a production from an acreage about 10 percent less than that of 1946, with 1935-44 average yields, appears desirable. This would result in a production about 10 percent smaller than the 1946 crop.

#### Beets

Plantings totaling 18,600 acres for processing in 1946 represent a 10 percent reduction from the preceding year but are 27 percent more than the 1935-44 average. During the war years yields were stepped up enormously by the practice of leaving crops longer in the field in order to obtain size. Yields in 1946 are lower as canners discount large beets suitable only for cut and diced pack. Reduced plantings in 1946 combined with smaller yields resulted in a crop now estimated at 132,900 tons, about 30 percent less than the record 1945 crop.

Prices paid by canners in 1946 apparently are not far from the prices designated for price ceiling purposes. Surpluses necessitating Government purchases developed in the Midwest in the falls of 1944 and 1945. Commercial inventories of canned beets are at a high level and a further decrease in plantings seems desirable. Because of these inventories and some possible slackening of demand, it is suggested that even with a continued trend toward smaller pre-war yields in 1947, the acreage for processing be reduced 10 percent below that of 1946.

#### Sweet Corn

The 539,450 acres of sweet corn planted for processing in 1946 was slightly more than the acreage in 1945 but was about 25 percent above the 1935-44 average. The indicated production of 1,247,700 tons for 1946 is 11 percent greater than that of 1945 and one-third more than the 1935-44 average. The 1946 pack of sweet corn is expected to be at least 10 percent greater than the 28,700,000 cases packed in 1945.

Commercial stocks of canned corn in August 1946 were below those of August 1945 and August 1944. Warehouse stocks of frozen corn in August 1946, at nearly 6,000,000 pounds, were nearly twice those a year earlier and more than twice the 1941-45 average.

The 1946 pack of canned and frozen corn is expected to be about sufficient



to supply the demand and to leave about a normal carry-over at the end of the season. Because of these conditions, production from an acreage about 10 percent smaller than in 1946 seems adequate for 1947.

#### Peas

Production of peas for processing, in response to wartime demands and growing demand for the frozen product, increased to a new record-high in 1946. The estimated production of 522,610 tons in 1946 is 5 percent larger than the 1945 production and 69 percent above the 1935-44 average. These increases have been achieved by increases in both acreage and yield.

It is expected that the 1946 canned pack will exceed the 1945 record pack of 39,700,000 cases. This heavy pack follows a carry-over of sizeable proportions from the 1945 pack. The frozen pea pack has set a new record each year since 1939. The 1946 pack of frozen peas is estimated to be approximately 25 percent more than the 1945 pack of 103,800,000 pounds, and nearly 4 times the 1937-41 average. This large increase follows a record carry-over from the 1945 pack.

Recently, there have been indications of a leveling-off in consumer demand for both canned and frozen peas and a tendency for commercial buyers to become increasingly discriminating in regard to quality. In 1947, a reduction of about 20 percent in the planted acreage and greater attention to quality are believed to be necessary to avoid burdensome surpluses. Such an acreage, after allowing 6 percent for normal abandonment and after assuming yields equal to the 1941-45 average, should result in a production about 25 percent less than the record 1946 crop, about equal to the 1941-45 average production, and approximately one-third more than the 1935-44 average.

#### Spinach

The average pack of approximately 8,000,000 cases of canned spinach during 1941-45 was about double the average pack for the years 1937-41. The average pack of frozen spinach of approximately 23,000,000 pounds during 1941-45 was about six times the average pack during the years 1937-41. The pack of canned spinach in 1946 is estimated at 9,000,000 cases (basis 24 2's), or about equal to the 1945 pack. The pack of frozen spinach in 1946 is estimated at 37,000,000 pounds, also about equal to the 1945 pack. The pack of canned spinach was increased during the war years primarily to meet military requirements. During the past five years the pack of frozen spinach was increased sharply primarily for civilian consumption. During the war years prices to growers for spinach for processing were increased substantially.

Commercial stocks of both canned and frozen spinach are large, and it is probable that there will be a large carry-over of stocks into the 1947 season. In view of the prospective heavy stocks of both canned and frozen spinach in 1947 and decreased demand for processing, growers should plant only as much acreage for processing as they can contract before planting. It is suggested that acreage for processing in 1947 be decreased 15 percent. With 1941-45 average yields, such acreage would result in a production of about 79,000 tons in 1947, compared with a production of 89,300 tons in 1945.

#### Tomatoes

Production in 1946 is estimated at 3,011,000 tons, 12 percent more than the 1945 production but 5 percent smaller than the record-high production of 1942. The production now indicated for 1946 is nearly 30 percent larger than the 1935-44 average. Yields in 1946 were slightly above average. The reduced yields due to blight in Eastern areas were offset by above-average yields in some Midwestern and Western producing areas. In 1945, growers received an average of \$26.59 per ton, compared with the 1941-45 average of \$22.97. In 1946, canners in some areas were reported paying higher prices than in 1945.

During recent years, there has been a pronounced shift from the packing of canned tomatoes to the packing of tomato products. In 1945, the canned tomato pack dropped to less than half of the 1942 record pack, but the output of tomato products reached record or near-record levels. The 1946 canned tomato pack is expected to be short of estimated requirements, while the total pack of tomato products is not expected to be excessive.

The 1947 pack will be sold at a time when market conditions may be less favorable than for the 1946 pack. For this reason a 1947 acreage equal to that planted in 1946 is suggested. If yields should be the same as the 1935-

44 average, the resulting crop would be about the same size as the 1946 crop.

#### Cabbage for Sauerkraut

In 1946 the 10,880 acres of cabbage contracted for kraut is 12 percent greater than in 1945 and 22 percent greater than the 1935-44 average. The indicated average yield in 1946 is 10.0 tons per acre, compared with 10.7 tons in 1945, and the 1935-44 average of 8 tons. The 1946 production of 108,800 tons is 5 percent greater than that of 1945 and 50 percent greater than the 1935-44 average.

If the indicated average yield is obtained in contracted acreage and if open market purchases in 1946 are equal to 1945, this would provide a total of 240,000 tons for manufacture in 1946. This compares with 234,300 tons in 1945 and the 1935-44 average of 152,400 tons.

Assuming some slackening in market demand, the pack of sauerkraut in 1947 might well be below that of 1946. In 1947 an acreage 10 percent below that of 1946 is suggested.

#### Cucumbers for Pickles

In 1946 the 139,260 acres planted for cucumbers for pickles was 16 percent more than 1945 and 36 percent above the 1935-44 average. Growing conditions in 1946 may result in an average yield about equal to the 1935-44 average of 1.70 tons per acre which would result in a record high production of about 233,000 tons in 1946. This production compares with 185,424 tons in 1945 and the 1935-44 average production of 156,461 tons. The 1945 average price of \$48.33 per ton, nearly one-fourth more than the 1941-45 average price of \$39.00 per ton.

Present conditions indicate stocks of salt and dill pickles higher than in previous years. In view of anticipated lighter demand, an acreage in 1947 about 15 percent below 1946 is suggested. Assuming 1935-44 average yields, a production would be about equal to the 1941-45 average.

VEGETABLES GROWN FOR PROCESSING—SUGGESTED GOALS FOR 1947

Commodity	1947 Production Guide		Planted Acreage			Percent 1947 suggested acreage is of 1946
	Production	Acreage	1935-44 average	1941-45 average	1946 indicated	
	1,000 tons	1,000 acres	1,000 acres			Percent
Tomatoes.....	3,072.7	617.0	496.3	574.6	617.0	100.0
Sweetcorn.....	1,126.4	485.5	433.2	517.8	539.4	90.0
Green peas.....	410.4	423.1	377.9	461.9	528.9	80.0
Snap beans.....	196.2	117.5	95.0	142.3	130.6	90.0
Sub-total.....	4,805.7	1,643.1	1,402.4	1,696.6	1,815.9	90.5
Asparagus.....	49.5	45.0	45.5	44.7	45.0*	100.0
Beans, Lima.....	42.8	76.5	53.7	67.5	76.5	100.0
Beets.....	117.2	16.7	14.3	19.2	18.6	89.8
Cabbage (sauerkraut).....	162.8	19.8	19.6	19.1	22.0	90.0
Cucumbers (pickles).....	201.2	118.4	102.2	114.8	139.3	85.0
Spinach.....	79.0	33.8	28.7	37.1	39.7*	85.1
Total (all).....	5,458.2	1,953.3	1,606.4	1,990.0	2,157.0	90.6

\* Rough estimate since acreage data for late fall 1946 are not available.

## Canners Urged to Return Applications for Rooms

Work is in progress on assignments of rooms for the 1947 Convention, and it is necessary to complete these assignments right away, so as to permit adequate time for preparation of Convention Directory listings. It is urged that if any member has not sent in his room application blank, he do so at once.

Last year and in previous years numerous complaints were registered to the effect that there was insufficient time for a canner to make broker-contacts, see the exhibits, and attend the meetings.

To correct that situation, opportunity is given this year for canner-broker contacts over a longer period of time, by starting them a few days prior to N.C.A. meetings, which begin on January 19. This was made possible when the National Food Brokers Association scheduled their convention ahead of that of N.C.A.

Those canners wishing to take advantage of this opportunity should indicate their date of arrival on the application blank previously provided. Such indications should be made immediately because it is necessary for NFBA to withhold its room assignments until all canner advance reservations are in.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

(Concluded from page 385)

The report of the Convention Committee on plans for observance of the 40th Anniversary of N.C.A. at the Atlantic City Convention and throughout the year 1947, has been moved from Wednesday up to Tuesday also, with some of the events previously scheduled for the first day moved back to the second to permit these shifts.

Meetings that will take place prior to the Board meeting are: Raw Products Committee, Chicago, November 17; Foreign Trade Committee, Washington, November 17; Administrative Council, Washington, November 18.

### Texas Canners Elect

At the Annual Meeting of the Texas Canners Association at Corpus Christi, Tex., on October 25-26, the following officers were elected: President—A. M. Hervey, Schmidt Canning Co., San

Benito; vice president—A. F. Taormina, Taormina Corp., Donna; treasurer—Lorne Hamme, Texsun Citrus Exchange, Weslaco (re-elected); and executive secretary—J. O. Smith, Weslaco (re-elected).

## Import Controls Removed on Norwegian Canned Fish

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that Norwegian canned fish have been removed from import controls of War Food Order 63, effective November 8.

Canned fish in some countries, including Norway, are under allocation by the International Emergency Food Council. It has been determined, however, that the supply of canned fish in Norway and the export controls in that country covering this commodity are sufficient to warrant the removal of the controls on such imports from that country, the USDA said.

Officials pointed out that it is necessary to obtain from the Department of Agriculture licenses for the importation of canned and salted fish from other countries, as well as salted fish from Norway, either for domestic consumption or for transshipment. It was announced, however, that licenses would be granted freely for transshipment through the United States to foreign destinations of all types of fish products remaining under control of the order.

### Fish Allocation Removed

The International Emergency Food Council has announced the removal

from international allocation of several kinds of canned fish including shell fish (with the exception of crawfish from South Africa) and specialty packs.

Recommended international allocations of canned fish now apply only to the following kinds: Salmon, herring (including kippered snacks), alewives, pilchards, sardines, brisling, sild, tuna, mackerel, cod and related species (e.g. fish flakes or chicken haddie), and crawfish from South Africa.

## California Sardine Pack

Deliveries of California sardines to processing plants during the week ended November 7 totaled 14,028 tons. Pack of sardines during the week was 152,215 cases. The following table, prepared from figures supplied by the California Sardine Products Institute, shows the sardine deliveries by districts and the pack by can sizes for the current season as compared with 1945:

Areas	Season to Nov. 7, 1946	Season to Nov. 10, 1945
	Tons	Tons
Northern district....	503	82,288
Central district....	23,691	129,292
Southern district....	98,862	70,361
Total.....	123,056	281,941
Can sizes	Tons	Cases
1-lb. ovale.....	278,926	608,018
1-lb. talls.....	986,897	1,441,210
34-lb. fillet.....	7,709	.....
8 oz. 96's.....	21,432	27,888
5 oz. 100's.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	26,030	89,553
Total.....	1,320,994	2,366,671

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